FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JANUARY 1986

Aftermath of Terrorist Attacks

Commenting on the possibility of Israeli and U.S. reprisals for the Rome and Vienna airport shootings, the Cairo paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warned of U.S. and Israeli preparations, according to MENA, adding that the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement aims not at peace but at imposing "arbitrary stability" regardless of the damage inflicted on Arab interests. Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed Iran's "absolute support" for Libya against "foreign threats and provocations," according to Tripoli's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Lebanon

Sources close to President Amin al-Jumayyil said his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus 2 January were held in a "positive atmosphere," noting that Al-Jumayyil wants sufficient time for consultations to muster support for the tripartite agreement, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The two presidents agreed to meet again 9 January after further contacts and consultations with other parties, the sources disclosed. An editorial by Syria's *TISHRIN*, reviewed by Damascus radio, said the latest round of Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad talks was aimed at removing obstacles to the tripartite agreement and at ensuring the broadest Lebanese consensus. *TISHRIN* accused Israel of trying to undermine the Lebanese accord by "direct threats" against Syria and by "belligerent acts" in southern Lebanon.

In the south, "heavy fighting" continued between "Popular Liberation Army" fighters and General Antoine Lahd's army of southern Lebanon (ASL), according to Beirut radio, which said the ASL lost 3 tanks in an unsuccessful attempt to advance on the front between Jazzin and Sidon. Jerusalem television announced that IDF artillery fired at "terrorist targets" in Lebanon, noting that this was in response to recent katyusha rocket attacks on the Upper Galilee.

Syria

Syria recently received 250 Soviet T-80 tanks and has deployed over 100 T-80's on the Golan Heights, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM stated in a report from Damascus cited by* KUNA.

PLO Affairs

The PLO is studying a Syrian proposal for reconciliation, Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan disclosed in a statement reported by Cairo radio. Nevertheless, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat warned in a press interview cited by AFP that Syria's objective in restoring relations with Jordan is to provoke a split between the latter and the PLO. Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf likewise expressed apprehension that the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement "could be at the expense of the PLO" during an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*.

Iran-Iraq War

Detailing Iraqi military activity for 2 January, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and six Iranian military camps.

Sudan: SPLA Offensive in Bahr al Ghazal

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) captured Yirol 27 December and is currently moving toward Rumbek, the clandestine SPLA radio announced.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan has received information about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, a Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman revealed in a statement reported by Karachi radio. The spokesman was commenting on U.S. press reports that the DRA submitted a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops during the latest round of UN-sponsored talks in Geneva.

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100 Soviet-Karmal Troops Said Killed in Qandahar

BK021543 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports, a mujahidin attack on the military headquarters in Qandahar on the eve of the 6th anniversary of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan killed more than 100 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and officials. According to the report the governor of Qandahar was able to save his life with great difficulty. Another report says that mujahidins, during a clash with Soviet-Karmal troops in Vardhak Province, downed a helicopter gunship killing its entire crew.

SPA: TV Station Attacked

GF021910 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Jan (SPA) — The Afghan mujahidin have killed over 72 troops of the Soviet agent Afghan regime forces. They also knocked out the television station in the city of Qandahar, in western Afghanistan, last Thursday and Friday. Mujahidin sources stated today that the mujahidin attacked military and government installations with missiles on the sixth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan indicating that the television station was seriously damaged.

Clashes Between Tribes, Pakistani Forces Reported

LD010618 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — Severe clashes between the valorous Afredi and Shenwar tribes and the repressive forces of Pakistan are continuing in various regions of Khyber Agency.

According to the reports reaching here, the despotic rulers of Pakistan assigned their 500 forces equipped with 20 tanks, 40 armoured carrier to raze to the ground the houses of the tribal leaders of Sipie namely Sohrab, Razmohammad, Yar Khan, Shir Ali Khan and their allies in Tela Area. On their return the sanguinary forces of Pakistan were attacked by the courageous youth of Malikden Khel tribe which caused the death of two Pakistani forces and two tribesmen.

The reports state that the criminal Pakistani forces destroyed the houses of Haji Gul Shah Laelo Kohekhel and a number of others in Soorkhamr District by making use of the bulldozers and tanks. This treacherous and inhuman act of the Pakistani regime evoked the anger of the Afredi and Shenwar tribesmen who in return inflicted heavy losses on the Pakistani forces.

"The reports stress that the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits collaborate with Pakistani forces in their raid against the free tribesmen. But their acts did not remain unpunished. The courageous Afredi youths set on fire a number of the tents of the counter-revolutionaries in the vicinity of Jem area which caused the death of five bandits. Moreover, the explosion [words indistinct] in the Ashnagar Area of Peshawar brought about the death of four counter-revolutionaries and the serious injury of eight others.

The reports add that the valorous Afredi tribesmen launched an armed attack on the despotic Pakistani forces which caused the death of eight Pakistani soldiers. After the incident, the Pakistani rulers ordered their forces to prevent the movement of the Afredis.

Sadeqi Addresses Party Seminar

LD022231 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] A scientific seminar on the party's consolidation of ideological and organizational unity, and the role of the party members in this respect, was held in the Armed Forces High Court's conference hall this morning.

Major-General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, PDPA Central Committee Secretary and general head of the Army's political affairs, in his speech referred to the adventurist and aggressive activities of international imperialism, headed by the notorious Reagan administration, and the widening role of judges and judicial personnel for further consolidating the revolutionary legality in light of the 10 theses of Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council president, at the party's 16th plenum.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the chief judge of the Armed Forces high court and a number of its judges spoke on legal and judicial issues at the seminar. A resolution was issued at the conclusion of the seminar.

Defense Secretary To Visit Pakistan 10-12 Jan

BK021303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The defense secretary, Mr S.K. Bhatnagar, will be visiting Pakistan from the 10th to the 12th of this month for talks on the situation in Siachin area with the Pakistan defense secretary, Mr (Ittal Hyder Gredy).

The defense secretary will be accompanied by a high level delegation, including an officer of the Surveyer General of India. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi today.

PRAVDA Chief Suggests Increased News Exchange

BK030928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has expressed its keen desire to have greater exchange of news and mass media programs with India besides frequent visits of journalists to each other's country. The editor-in-chief of *PRAVDA*, Mr Viktor Afanasyev, said this to newsmen in New Delhi today. He said he has had discussions with the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr V.N. Gadgil, in this connection. He also had a meeting with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr Afanasyev came to India last month heading a Soviet delegation to take part in the centenary celebration of the Indian National Congress at Bombay.

Opposition Party Official on Pakistan

BK011046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has called for speedy normalization of relations between Pakistan and India.

Talking to Radio Pakistan's correspondent in Delhi, he called for concluding a no war pact or a treaty of peace and friendship between India and Pakistan. Both countries should initiate steps for removing misgivings and distrust and for establishing close relations based on the principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in each other's relations.

India, he said, should not play the role of hegemonistic power.

He said India must believe Pakistan's statement that its nuclear program was for peaceful purposes. He was of the view that a strong and stable Pakistan was in the interest of peace and security in the region.

Replying to a question about Afghanistan, he said the Bharatiya Janata Party favored the withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country and restoration of Afghanistan's nonaligned and independent status.

2 Killed in Punjab 30 Dec

BK310304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] In Punjab, two persons were shot dead by some unidentified miscreants near Batala in Gurdaspur District last evening. One of the deceased was killed on the spot while the other died on the way to the hospital. According to the police, the assailants escaped on the moped of the victims.

Punjab Spokesman on Voluntary Surrender of Arms

BK030418 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Punjab government has announced that persons possessing unauthorized arms and ammunition will not attract any penal action under the arms act, if they surrender the same by the end of this month. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh this will help unearth unauthorized arms and ammunition. He said such persons would not be required to disclose the manner in which the arms and ammunition were acquired.

Punjab All-Party Meeting Supports Accord

BK030504 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab an all-party meeting has appealed to the prime minister to take effective steps to ensure that the spirit of reconciliation created by the Punjab accord is not (?affected) by forces of discord and disunity. The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the meeting in Chandigarh. In a resolution the meeting reiterated its support to the implementation of the Punjab accord.

Later, talking to newsmen, the finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, said that the state government is determined to complete the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal by the 15th of August as envisaged in the accord. He said except a stretch of 34 kilometers work on the canal is in progress.

Prime Minister's Address on Economic Progress

BK010911 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1436 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's 31 December address to the nation — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the most beneficent, the most merciful. My dear countrymen, peace be upon you. I have the honor to address you on a historic occasion today. With the end of martial law, the dawn of democracy today has brought with it the message of a bright future and marks the beginning of a new epoch for a strong and durable democracy. By the grace of God, we have emerged from an era of trial. Today we enter a democratic era as a united community. This is the time for the restoration of rights. These rights, suspended for the past 20 years, have now been regained by the people. These rights were suspended with the proclamation of the state of emergency in 1965. The popular government which assumed power in the wake of the 1970 elections also kept the people deprived of these rights which remained suspended until yesterday.

By the grace of God, we have now restored these rights to the people. They form the basis of democracy and are a symbol of a democratic society, a sign of the greatness of the country and the nation, and a guarantee for a just economic system for every individual. You are now the guardian of these rights and I hope that they will be used for the benefit of the nation and will help us to move forward from the milestone we have reached today. This proves the political awareness of the Pakistani people.

The restoration of democracy is the product of your historic verdict in the elections of February 1985. History sees us crowned with success today. Those who held different views from us and did not participate in the elections were not confident that martial law would end, but today that uncertainty has been removed. I sincerely invite all those people to forget the differences and the bitterness of the past and join me in expressing happiness on this historic occasion. The democratic journey upon which we are just embarking constitutes a milestone in our history. Let us pledge as an honorable nation that in the future, the government of this holy land will not be changed by agitation or by martial law, but that any change of governments will take place only by means of a democratic process.

To fulfill this pledge, we will have to strengthen democratic traditions and build democratic institutions on strong foundations so that the democratic system can face all kinds of problems and efficiently fulfill the people's expectations. In the next 4 years, my government will consider the consolidation of the democratic system and the establishment of a healthy political tradition as its highest responsibility. These traditions also include provisions for healthy and constructive criticism and differences of opinion.

Ladies and gentlemen: I wish to present you with a few specific points of the program we will implement during the next 4 years to make Pakistan a modern Islamic state and to increase the prosperity and well-being of the people. My program contains five important points: first, to set up a durable Islamic democratic political system based on Pakistan's ideological foundations; second, to promote a just economic system that can eradicate unemployment and ensure the prosperity of the people; third, to prepare the nation for the modern scientific era by eradicating illiteracy; fourth, to eliminate bribery, injustice, and other corrupt practices and to provide a sense of security and justice to the people; fifth, to strengthen the honor and the security of the country through strong national defense and by pursuing a nonaligned and balanced foreign policy. I am confident that with the implementation of this program, we will be able to fulfill the wishes and aspirations of the people and to achieve the basic objective behind the establishment of Pakistan.

We established this country with the pledge to promote Islamic values, democracy, and to ensure economic justice and equal rights for all. We have not been able to fulfill this pledge so far. On this occasion, I do not wish to repeat the failures and shortcomings of our history. I simply would like to recall the words of the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, during his address to Sibi Darbar [court] in 1948. He said: It is my belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct set for us by our great law-giver — the prophet of Islam. Let us lay the foundations of our democracy on the basis of truly Islamic ideals and principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussion and consultations.

In this new and democratic era we will keep in mind at all times the words of the Quaid-e-Azam and the concept of Pakistan expounded by Allamah Iqbal [the poet and philosopher]. The central point of the thoughts of the founder of Paksitan, Quaid-e-Azam, and the architect of Pakistan, Allamah Iqbal, was the establishment of an Islamic society based on the Islamic judicial system — a society which can guarantee the fulfillment of the spiritual and material needs of the Pakistani people.

During the past 8 years sufficient progress has been made in the promotion of an Islamic system in the country, but as the enforcement of Islamic rules in society is a continuous process, it is essential to periodically review and accelerate, where needed, the steps for Islamization to make the process more result-oriented. My government attaches the highest importance to these steps for the promotion of Islamic brotherhood and national unity. For strengthening the ideological unity of our country, it is also essential that all citizens living in any province or region of the country be aware that this is their own country and they have a full share in its resources and in the opportunities for progress, and its problems are their own. The real convergence of rights and duties will take place when every Pakistani is ready to make sacrifices for the country and gives preference to national interest over his own personal interest. This was the great spirit by virtue of which Pakistan came into being, and it is this spirit which will help us advance toward the goal of Pakistan's security and progress. During the next 4 years, my endeavor will be to see to it that a spirit of progress matures in every citizen of the country and to ensure that Pakistan's ideological unity is further strengthened. The most important means to achieve this objective is a political system in which the people have the full opportunity to participate in affairs at local as well national levels. The major cause for the trials and tribulations we underwent in the past was that the people forgot democratic principles after assuming power. They forgot the people and kept personal

and group interests before them. These were the mistakes that caused the disruption in the democratic process in Pakistan. The people's confidence was weakened, unrest spread, and people resorted to agitation, thus paving the way for martial law. It is a major tragedy of our national history that we have spent 17 years out of our 38-year life under direct martial law, and when martial law was lifted we did not pay attention to strengthening the democratic system.

Now, by the grace of God, power has once again been transferred to civilian governments at the federal and provincial levels. We are now passing through the most important phase of our national history. God willing, we will carry forward the democratic political process to another phase with utmost sincerity. We will consolidate democratic traditions and strengthen democratic institutions so that future governments are changed democratically. The responsibility for establishing this tradition does not lie on the government alone, but also rests on those outside the government who should also realize that democracy cannot come simply through slogans, but is fostered by adopting democratic attitudes and by following democratic traditions. As far as government is concerned, I assure you that it will remain committed to democratic principles.

At the same time, however, I also expect every political leader and party to follow democratic principles. It is also their national duty to observe democratic ways. If they oppose any point, they should oppose it democratically. We will provide every opportunity for political parties to organize themselves and contact the people in preparing for the next elections, but if even now some political leaders or parties are hoping for agitation, then I shall request them to learn from their own political history. The experiences of 1958, 1971, and 1977 are before you. Now after 8 and 1/2 years a democratic process has begun. It is everyone's responsibility to nurture this plant of democracy together. The democratic process initiated in the country should in no case be obstructed. This process should continue in the future in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity to ensure peace and order, economic progress, and social justice in the country.

Ladies and gentlemen: The basic objective of my economic program is to evolve an economic system that will improve the lot of the poor and take effective steps to ensure the prosperity of the underdeveloped regions and towns of the country. As an elected government, it is our duty to formulate economic policies that can further accelerate the pace of agricultural and industrial progress so that the fruits of progress can reach all citizens and all regions on the basis of the just principles which are the fundamental pillars of Islam. The fact is that the national economy cannot make the progress we desire until and unless we create a balance and parity in society by providing equal opportunities.

The real foundation of national economic progress does not lie on material resources but the enthusiastic participation of all people and classes in the development process at a national level. Democracy does not mean that the people should elect a government by exercising their right to franchise once in 5 years. The real objective of democracy can be achieved only when the people's total capabilities and their full efforts are utilized for national development. We will all work together.

The objective of my program is not only to give you details of the work I shall do for you, but to identify goals and missions which we have to achieve collectively. An economic system based on social justice is our basic objective. I would like to explain some important and obvious programs and policies through which real progress can be made toward this historic goal.

Seventy percent of Pakistan's population lives in rural areas, but even after 38 years of independence these rural areas have not received a fair share in the development of the country. Eighty-five percent of our rural population is illiterate, 80 percent has no access to clean drinking water, and more than half of the population lacks basic health facilities. I have been observing this state of helplessness and deprivation in the life of the poor people of my region for a long time. Therefore, a major aim of my political life is to lay the foundation of a real revolution in rural life. To achieve this objective, I have decided that the rural programs, which have been given priority in the sixth 5-year plan, should not only be implemented but also be made effective by expanding their scope. God willing, at least 7,000 crore rupees will be spent on rural development programs during the next 5 years so as to universalize education, supply electricity to about 90 percent of rural areas, and spread a network of roads in all rural areas of the country, helping them to come into the mainstream of the national economy. During this period of time, clean drinking water must be supplied to most of the country's population and a basic health unit is to be set up in every union council.

I hope these steps will not only accelerate the pace of agricultural progress but will also mark the beginning of a new era of industrial progress in rural areas. Agricultural development is the basic pillar of rural progress. A fast pace of agricultural development not only increases income and avenues of employment in rural areas but also creates opportunities for developing agrobased and other allied industries. During the past few years, the pace of agricultural development has overall been satisfactory. But even today the per-acre yield of most of the crops is very low and we spend over 1200 crore rupees on agricultural imports every year. Besides, our farmers, especially small farmers, are facing a number of difficulties. We seriously need to find a feasible solution to these problems and to accelerate the pace of agricultural development. That is why I have decided to set up a high-powered agricultural commission which will look into all these problems and submit its recommendations to the government. The formation and the scope of the activity of this commission will soon be announced.

Our problem of waterlogging and salinity needs proper attention in order to protect our natural resources and to accelerate the pace of agricultural development. I have decided that 1500 crore rupees will be spent on projects connected with waterlogging and salinity during the next 5 years.

For progress toward a just economic system, the second thing that requires due attention after the rural areas is the portion of our population that lives in slum areas. Some 20 percent of our urban population lives in villages which lack basic civic amenities like water, sanitation, education, health, and transport. The children, the aged, and the youth are living together in a small room in an unhealthy environment. In cities like Karachi,

Lahore, and other big cities, one-third of the population lives in slum areas. These problems have reached a point where our local bodies cannot solve them due to their limited resources and countless responsibilities. I am fully confident that by implementing a comprehensive and integrated rural development program, we will be able in the future to stop this trend of migration from rural to urban areas which was created due to negligence toward rural devlopment in the past. However, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to improve the conditions of those who have come to cities in search of a means of living and are now passing their days in an unhealthy environment in slum areas.

That is why I have decided that to solve the problems of slum areas a new body should soon be established at .he federal level that can provide financial assistance to provincial governments for their programs and can help the people of slum areas so that they can formulate such low-cost local projects as can provide basic facilities to the masses. Steps will be taken to give ownership rights to deserving people living permanently in slum areas. But a solution to these problems can be found only when the residents of slum areas fully participate in solving their problems with mutual cooperation by observing the principle of self-help. We will revise the housing policy to solve the housing problems of low-income peole. In this regard, we are starting a seven-phased scheme in rural areas so that the poor and the needy can get a small plot of land. In view of the past experience, the allotment of government land under this scheme will be made through a draw of lots so that low-income and needy people can benefit from the scheme.

The third important problem to which we will give special attention is the problem of unemployment. Though this problem is being faced by the developed countries along with the developing ones, we are not unaware of its seriousness. Therefore, we will try to solve it on a priority basis. During the past few years, many Pakistanis have gained employment opportunities abroad, thus keeping the problem of unemployment relatively under control. Now the workers returning home each year outnumber those who leave to seek employment abroad. Therefore, we will have to accelerate the pace of generating employment opportunities within the country. For this purpose we are formulating an integrated manpower plan which will be implemented very soon. One important aspect of this plan relates to the employment of educated youths under which steps will be taken in private as well public sectors.

One significant aspect of the public sector program relates to education for which, as I shall explain later, about 100,000 additional teachers will be required. Besides this, we will set up a special fund to provide employment to doctors, engineers, and other qualified people and will implement various employment projects with the help of that fund. One proposal is also under consideration to provide details regarding government jobs and posts to all candidates through computers. This service will be available in all areas through (Thanks) and post offices. In addition to increasing employment opportunities in the public sector, it is also essential to provide jobs to a maximum number of youths in the private sector. For this purpose, the private sector will be provided with facilities that can offer better opportunities to the youths to play their role in the national economy. Under a proposal which is to be implemented very soon in this category, youths will be given the opportunity to establish cooperative societies. Youth investment advisory centers will be set up in every province to provide guidance to these societies or to youths. Doctors, engineers, and other trained youths will be provided concessional loans by the banks to start their own small-scale businesses.

The objective, however, of providing employment to all citizens can be achieved only through accelerating the pace of agricultural and industrial development. I have already referred to agriculture. No country can become developed without having modern industries. In the past, some policies were adopted that obstructed industrial progress, and investment in the private sector was nominal. A number of restrictions and unnecessary controls were imposed on the economic system. They not only discouraged overall investment but also placed the entire burden of providing employment on the public sector. Therefore, a national deregulation commission is now reviewing all these controls and regulations to remove unnecessary restrictions. It is also essential to assess all industrial priorities to make Pakistan a modern industrialized nation so that new industries may be set up in the private sector, outdated factory machinery may be modernized and modern technology may be utilized to increase production. An industrial commission is being established for this purpose. The commission will review existing policies and procedures and submit its recommendations to the government very soon.

As in the political field, where people's rights and political independence are being restored, so too in the economic field my government's endeavor will be to see that the people freely participate in the economic development of the country in accordance with their capabilities and priorities. These steps will strengthen the private sector. All citizens will receive equal opportunities, employment opportunities will increase, and the evils of bribery and other corrupt practices will decrease as a result of the decrease in the unnecessary powers of government employees. Here I think it necessary to explain that we wish only to lift unnecessary restrictions; it does not mean in any way that we will give up the policy of molding the national economy on line with national priorities and strengthening it on just foundations.

We will evolve our overall economic policy in such a way that our march toward national goals is continued and that the unfair interference of government officials in minor problems is avoided. Likewise, the productive capacities of industrialists and skilled people will be liberated and the pace of national progress will be accelerated with the cooperation of all people.

The workers and management are an important part of our economy. They play a central role in maintaining industrial peace and in increasing industrial production. My government is determined to protect the legitimate rights of workers, to protect them from exploitation, and to [words indistinct] on their basic needs and the education of their children. These things are also included in the responsibilities of the industrialists. While we have been giving many concessions to the private sector, especially to the industrialists, the government also expects them to administer fair and judicious treatment to their workers in accordance with Islamic principles. Our workers are patriotic and hard working and have earned a good name for Pakistan.

even abroad. They are playing an important role in the national economy by remitting valuable foreign exchange. I assure the workers inside and outside the country that the government will always protect their interests.

Energy also plays a very important role in industrial development. Our existing energy resources are less than our requirements and at present we are spending a large portion of our income on importing energy resources. Oil and gas are meeting 75 percent of our country's energy requirements, and we are accelerating efforts to locate new sources of oil and gas. The beginning of off-shore oil exploration is a part of this effort; recent successes in oil and gas exploration have proved that God has certainly endowed Pakistan with such resources. We will make every effort to use coal, especially in the field of power generation, as it is available in abundant quantities in our country.

Hydroelectricity forms a major part of our power production at this time, But a scarcity of water in winter affects hydroelectric power production, forcing us to impose load shedding in winter. The government wants load shedding to be resorted to as infrequently as possible, and will try to ensure that load shedding does not unduly affect industrial production. To overcome load shedding we will fully strive to produce energy through hydroelectric and other means. Thermal power stations will be set up and the nuclear energy program will be promoted. But as long as load shedding is necessary, I appeal to the people to be thrifty with regard to power.

Ladies and gentlemen: I want to remind you that the Muslims in the subcontinent began their struggle to achieve their rights through education. Our elder leaders took a timely decision that only through spreading education among the masses and giving special importance to Islamic teachings could the social, economic and political hardships of the Muslims be overcome. This provided a great stimulus to our independence movement and the Muslims were successful in achieving a separate state for themselves. It is regrettable, however, that we lost track of our educational objectives after independence and today, after 38 years, most of our people are illiterate. Without higher education no progress can be achieved in any sector. My government accepts this challenge. We will start a national movement to achieve this objective, not only at the government level but through the political and social process, so as to unite the entire nation's energies in placing education within the grasp of every adult and child.

During the past few years we have been spending only 1.5 percent of the national income and 5 percent of the budget on education. In this year's budget, 2.2 percent of the national income and 9 percent of the budget will be spent on education. God willing, in the next 5 years this will be steadily increased to 3 percent and 15 percent respectively. [Word indistinct] alone will provide 5 billion rupees of additional resources for the educational sector. My government has decided to implement the plan to create a national education corps under which nearly 100,000 educated youths will play a great role in taking education to the masses. I will present the details of this plan, which will involve an expenditure of 1 billion rupees annually, in the near future.

This plan will comprise an additional effort to further expand our current endeavors to spread primary education. This will provide employment to thousands of educated youths and eradicate ignorance from our society. As a result, God willing, the literacy rate in the country currently stands at 25 percent, will double to 50 percent. Along with increasing educational facilities we will also give attention to improving the quality of education and provide opportunities for the promotion of science and technology. In this era no country can call itself developed without science and technology. Modern technology is essential for progress in all fields of life.

The government has decided to take every possible step to encourage science and technology, develop scientific and technical facilities and, especially, improve the research and educational sectors. In this connection, research institutions are very important. It will be the government's endeavor to increase the number of research facilities in the scientific and technical sectors and to provide appropriate resources to these institutions so that they can play their role more effectively. The plan to send bright and talented students overseas at government expense is already under implementation. This will be further expanded. The private industrial sectors also have a responsibility to set up research centers and expand the research sector so as to benefit from the use of modern technology. They should donate a percentage of their income to research workers. Along with receiving education, students should follow the path of their elders, [words indistinct] from them, participate in creating and developing a good society and not waste their precious time in noneducational activities. The supremacy of institutions of knowledge and respect for teachers are the foremost duties of students.

Ladies and gentlemen: We want to promote Islamic values of equality, trust, honesty, reason, beneficence, magnanimity and mutual [word indistinct] in our society. The system of society as provided by Islam fully assures the protection of human rights. My government will be the watchdog of these rights and ensure the supremacy of the judiciary. The lawyers' fraternity plays an important role in providing justice to the common people through the courts. I also request that they realize their responsibilities and keep in mind the needs of the constitution and justice. There is no doubt that common people in many places are victims of a sense of insecurity. There are different reasons for this. My government will try to deal with this situation. Your government is determined to eliminate social evils at all levels, especially bribery and favoritism. We have pledged to root out these evils. The government will not spare corrupt elements and government employees' efficiency and integrity will be constantly watched. Accountability will be made compulsory at all levels and no distinction will be made between the high and the low. Honesty will be the basic condition for top posts. If an analysis is made of existing irregularities in our society, the blame can be attributed to many factors such as a desire to get rich overnight, increase the powers of [words indistinct] government personnel, inappropriate and illegal use of power, and deliberately delaying decisions. We will endeavor to eliminate all this.

In this connection, elected representatives can also play an important role. They are fully apprised of the situation in their constituencies. It is also their responsibility to use their influence to end corruption and to set an example. I have decided that all

my ministers will declare their assets now and when they relinquish their posts they will again have to declare their assets.

To rid society of corruption constitutes the main part of my program. In this connection, anti-corruption committees are being set up at divisional level. Each committee will work under the leadership of the elected member to the National Assembly from the area. The committee will include elected members of the assemblies and local bodies as well as representatives of the divisional administration. These committees will seek out corrupt (?officials) with the cooperation of the local people and take effective steps to end it.

Ladies and gentlemen: Every person must work within his jurisdiction for strengthening democracy. Religious scholars occupy an important place in our society. The prominent role played by them in the Pakistan movement cannot be overlooked. Their services for consolidating national and ideological solidarity are very important. I hope that we will continue to get their cooperation in this democratic era as well.

Women constitute 50 percent of our population and no nation can ignore half of its population. Women have an important place in society. I am happy that women are playing their full role in the assemblies and other institutions. The government will pay full attention to their rights and [word indistinct]. I am confident that they will be able to discharge their duties by fully participating in reconstruction of the nation and economy. Our journalists and writers are a part of the society that influences the feelings and thoughts of our people. They also have a heavy responsibility in this era. The government is committed to the freedom of expression, but along with freedom of expression journalists will have to promote responsibility. We want journalists and writers to participate in the task of national construction in a positive manner and maintain Islamic and democratic traditions.

In each society, the role of administration is of great importance. Government employees are not only part of the government administration, but their performance also influences society. I am confident that realizing their duties, they will work with dedication, sincerity and integrity.

Pakistan is an Islamic state in which it is the government's duty to guarantee the rights of the minorities. The history of Pakistan is witness to the fact that here minorities have always enjoyed exemplary security. It is our religious and moral duty to safeguard their lives, property and rights. I am happy that minority communities in Pakistan are fully participating in the nation's affairs. They have representation in the national and provincial assemblies. I want to assure the minorities that my government will fulfill its obligation to safeguard their rights.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have just presented before you the main points, aims, and objectives of my political, economic, educational, and social program. These things are very important in the life of the nation but everything — politics, the economy and social life — depends on the security of the country. I assure you that the government is fully aware of the country's security requirements, and national defense will be further strengthened and consolidated. On this occasion, I pay tribute to the officers and personnel of the Pakistani Armed Forces, who have made great sacrifices for the defense of the beloved country in the past. By the grace of God, Pakistan's soldier is also equipped with modern defense technology and is also the trustee of Islamic traditions in his spirit and enthusiasm. We will give full attention to increasing the duties of our Armed Forces for protecting the geographical frontiers of the country, but the country's defense is not the sole responsibility of the Pakistani Armed Forces but of the whole country and the Pakistani people as well. Safeguarding the ideological boundaries of the country is the responsibility of all of us. We will strengthen the ideological unity of the country and will continue to follow our peace-loving foreign policy to enhance Pakistan's prestige.

There has been a very detailed and logical discussion of Pakistan's foreign policy in parliament. The respected members of Parliament took a keen interest in the discussion and expressed their views. During the concluding discussion, I also explained the basic points of my government's foreign policy and presented details regarding their implementation in the august house. Therefore, I can say without repeating all those things now that Pakistan's foreign policy will, God willing, be in keeping with national requirements and honor and country's interests, reflecting in every respect the feelings of all Pakistanis. We are committed to foreign relations based on principles and will continue to adhere strictly, God willing, to Pakistan's ideology in our foreign relations based on principles in the future as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first occasion in the history of the country that, soon after assuming power a newly elected government has had to face the major challenges of ending martial law, restoring the constitutional system, and ensuring the well-being of the country and the nation simultaneously. From the very 1st day, the whole country was looking toward the government and parliament. I thank the members of the National Assembly and the Senate for the cooperation they extended to me with so much courage and wisdom in fulfilling the expectations of the people and in putting the country on the path of democracy. I also thank the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, for fulfilling the program he had given to the nation for ending martial law.

Ladies and gentlemen: This country belongs to the people who made innumerable sacrifices to achieve it. This country is the trust of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, of those martyred who strengthened its foundation with their blood, those freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for its defense, and millions of youths, the old, children and women who struggled for its [word indistinct]. It is due to their efforts that we are living a free life with dignity and honor. I, as prime minister, want to assure you that all our efforts will be devoted to protecting this holy land, ensuring the people's prosperity, and upholding Islamic ideology. We will, God willing, be worthy of the trust reposed by the Pakistani people. Now that democracy has been revived, let us all together strengthen it. If democracy is strong, then the ideological foundations will be strong. If democracy is strong, then all people will have an opportunity to participate in national affairs. If democracy is strong, then their will be honesty and dialogue instead of violence in the political process. If democracy is strong, then elected representatives will be able to play their role to eradicate corruption from society. If democracy

is strong, then there will be justice and balance in society. We will, God willing, accelerate the democratic process according to Islamic principles and consolidate democratic institutions and establish strong democratic traditions in the country which will guarantee the supremacy of the people and Pakistan's security and progress. I pray to God Almighty to guide us at every step. Long live Pakistan!

Yaqub Khan Departs for Morocco ICO Conference

BK030941 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left Islamabad for Morocco this morning to participate in the foreign ministers' conference of Islamic countries. The conference begins in Fes next Monday. Speaking to newsmen at the airport before his departure he said matters of common concern to the Islamic nations — such as Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war — will be discussed at the conference. He said the Afghanistan situation is the common problem of the Islamic world, and Pakistan's stand is based mostly on the clear and categorical position adopted by the Islamic Conference Organization. He expressed the hope that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will extend unanimous and full support for Pakistan's positive efforts toward settling the Afghanistan problem at the Geneva indirect talks and reaching some settlement as well as Pakistan's stand on this issue.

Spokesman on Reported Afghan Pullout Timetable

BK021533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1512 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan has received no information about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The spokesman was commenting on a report published in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* which said that during the last proximity talks in Geneva, the Kabul administration is reported to have submitted a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan to the personal representative of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez.

The spokesman said the next proximity talks on Afghanistan will be held either at the end of February or in early March this year.

He said Pakistan hopes that during the talks progress will be made on the outstanding issue of withdrawal of forces so that all instruments can be concluded to solve the Afghanistan problem.

The spokesman added that an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan would definitely make it easy to conclude instrument No. 4 and would be welcomed.

Qandahar TV Station Damaged in Mujahidin Attacks

BK030332 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last week mujahidin made rocket attacks on Qandahar, killing more than 72 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and policemen.

The Qandahar television station was also damaged in the attacks, and until yesterday its telecasts were hampered.

Another report says Soviet-Karmal forces suffered heavy casualties in the fierce fighting with mujahidin in (Jaghauri) area last week.

Mujahidin also seized a large quantity of arms in the fighting.

BANGLADESH

Transport Official Resigns Over Raid; Rally Planned

HK021256 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 2 (AFP) — Police in a midnight swoop arrested nearly 100 professionals including top leaders of a strike here, authorities said today, while a top transport official was said to have resigned in protest. A top police official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that out of the nearly 100 people arrested only seven top strikers' leaders were detained while the rest were released immediately.

A spokesman of the Professionals' Coordination Committee (PCC) told AFP the arrests were made in a raid on the strikers' headquarters as they gathered there for a meeting. He could not confirm how many had been released.

Bangladesh's nearly 40,000 public service doctors, engineers and agricultural experts started an indefinite strike on December 22 to press for higher salaries and benefits and upgraded status. The strike has paralysed medical facilities and the government today said it was setting up at least three field hospitals to be run by army, paramilitary forces and police doctors in Dhaka to alleviate the situation for the ill.

The PCC spokesman said the professionals would stage a massive rally in Dhaka tomorrow, attended by representatives all over Bangladesh. He alleged that the police action was designed to disrupt the planned rally. PCC sources said the authorities had issued arrest warrants against most of their top leaders who had been forced to live in hiding for the last few days. PCC sources also said that a top leader of the professionals, engineer M.F.A. Siddiqui, secretary (top permanent official) of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Inland Water Transport, had resigned protesting government's alleged repressive measures. Mr. Siddiqui, who is also president of the Engineers' Institute, a professional association, was not available to comment.

PCC sources said talks with the authorities over the strikes' demands were stalemated and there was no possibility that the professionals would return to work soon.

Strikers Threaten Mass Resignation

HK031110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 3 (AFP) — Striking professionals in the public service today threatened to resign en masse if their pay and other demands were not met by Sunday. The threat was made by as many as 10,000 doctors, engineers and agricultural experts from all over the country who gathered at a rally at the martyrs' memorial here.

Nearly 40,000 professionals have been on strike since December 22 in defiance of a martial law order to return to work. Their action has practically paralysed the country's public hospitals and has threatened essential services such as power, gas and water supplies, railways, ferries and telephone and irrigation systems.

Strikers applauded Mirza Jalil, convener of the strikers' coordination committee, when he told the rally that if the authorities failed to meet their nine demands for higher pay and other benefits by Sunday they would all resign together rather than bow to official pressure and intimidation. "Our movement has reached a crucial and decisive phase and we are not going to back out," the convener, who is a doctor, told the rally. He said the committee was ready to negotiate a settlement with the authorities, but only on condition that all professionals so far sacked were reinstated, that those detained were freed and that warrants for the arrest of strike leaders were rescinded.

The authorities have sacked at least 15 members of the committee and arrested seven strike leaders. The authorities have also warned that disciplinary proceedings will be taken against other strike leaders if they do not return to work immediately.

The committee alleged that the authorities had been taking repressive measures against the strikers, most of whose leaders were in hiding to avoid being picked up by the police. They also accused the authorities of restricting local press coverage of the strike.

Other trade union organisations and the country's major opposition groups have backed the professionals' strike, and the opposition has called for a half-day general strike in Dhaka on Sunday to affirm their solidarity with the strikers. The authorities claimed that many of the strikers had expressed their willingness to resume work, but committee leaders denied this.

SRI LANKA

4 Tamil Militants Killed, 13 Arrested

BK030352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, four Tamil militiants have been killed by security forces in separate incidents. A Defense Ministry spokesman said in Colombo three militants were killed in fighting with troops in the eastern Trincomalee District yesterday. Another militant was shot dead by security forces in northern Kilinochchi. Thirteen suspected militants have also been arrested during search operations in the northern and eastern areas, the spokesman said.

Tamils in India Reportedly Losing Public Support

HK311428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Madras, Dec 31 (AFP) — Sri Lankan Tamil militants based in Tamil Nadu state are rapidly losing public sympathy following several incidents of violence there. The Citizens' Committee of Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District today sent telegrams to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran calling for action to protect local people from harassment by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

The telegrams followed a strike yesterday in Vedaranyam and a day of fasting by some 500 people. They were protesting an

incident last week when an alleged LTTE activist identified as Mohan reportedly injured 15 local school girls while driving a jeep through the town.

Fifteen people, including eight policemen, were injured yesterday when strikers marching through Vedaranyam were bombarded with stones as they passed a house where LTTE mmebers reportedly lived. Shots were fired into the air from another LTTE house as the strikers marched by.

A local director of police, L.N. Venkatesan, said special police patrols had been dispatched to Vedaranyam as a precautionary measure and that the situation there had now been brought under control.

In neighbouring South Arcot District, police yesterday seized about 3,000 detonators and 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of gelatine believed to belong to separatists.

Vedaranyam's deserted beaches have allegedly been used by the militants as a base from which to carry on a frequently bloody campaign for an independent state in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka.

Forest guards stationed in the Vedaranyam wildlife sanctuary have complained that LTTE members are poaching black bucks using sophisticated firearms. The unarmed guards also said they were unable to keep the poachers from crossing the Palk Strait separating India from Sri Lanka.

The Tamil Nadu State Government is faced with a difficult situation, observers say here, as arming the forest guards could trigger an escalation of violence, while disarming the LTTE members might provoke portests from local opposition parties who support the separatists.

Landlords in Madras have said they are increasingly wary of renting property to the Sri Lankan Tamils following a number of murders allegedly committed by the militants as a result of inter-group rivalry.

Police have given no information on their investigation into a December 23 bomb explosion in the home of LTTE theoretician A.S. Balasingam, but a number of militants have been taken in for questioning, supporting earlier speculation that the authorities suspect it too was the result of inter-group tension.

Khamene'i Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD021812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Khonsari, Islamic Republic of Iran ambassador to Libya, was received by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Republic, to whom he delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this afternoon. In this message the Libyan leader, emphasizing support for the righteous positions adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the imposed war and wishing for a successful conclusion of the war, expressed the hope that the forces of the two Islamic nations of Iran and Iraq would be directed toward war against the regime occupying Jerusalem for the liberation of usurped Palestine.

During the meeting our ambassador gave a report his duties and informed the president of the Republic of the important problems of the region, including the escalation of recent threats against the country of our brother, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr Khamene'i, expressing pleasure in the amicable message of Mr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, then expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's decisive support for Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah vis-a-vis any threats or aggression.

Majlis Speaker: U.S. Attack Will Not Go 'Unanswered'

LD031112 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Thursday that the Islamic Republic would not keep silent vis-a-vis any possible aggression by imperialism, Zionism and reaction against revolutionary Libya and that "we will not leave it unanswered."

Imam Khomeyni's representative at the Supreme Defence Council said this in a meeting with Iran's Ambassador to Libya Mohammad Kazem Khonsari who reported to the speaker on latest developments and progresses in mutual relations between the two countries.

The Iranian envoy also informed the Majlis speaker of the recent escalation of Zionist-imperialist threats against Libya and its leadership. Khonsari also conveyed the greetings of the Libyan leadership to the Majlis speaker.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani praised the firm resistance of Libya against imperialism and Zionism as well as its continuous support for the rightful stands of the Islamic Republic. He also reiterated the Islamic revolution's unsparing support for Libya against any foreign invasion.

The U.S. has accused Libya of having supported the Palestinian operations in Rome and Vienna airports earlier this week. Libya has rejected these charges, however. Reports indicated that several plans to fight "terrorists in the Middle East" had been submitted to Ronald Reagan, among which there is a U.S. attack against Libya.

The Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has warned that any attack against Libya would trigger outright war in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The Libyan leader has also welcomed any reprisal by the U.S. or the Zionist regime in connection with the recent airport attacks against Zionists in Rome and Vienna.

JANA: Musavi Supports Libya

LD022116 Tripoli JANA in English 1918 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Rabi Athani 20, Jan. 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Iran's Islamic Republic confirmed today once again its support to the Libyan Arab people against any aggression or any threat whether that comes from the U.S. Government or the vicious entity in occupied Palestine.

Engineer Mir Hoseyn Musavi the prime minister of Iran, during his reception of Iran's ambassador to Jamahiriyah, strongly condemned the mean conspiracies being plotted by U.S. imperialism and the Zionists against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Iranian official indicated that the intensifying of these plots against the Libyan Arab people is a decisive evidence of the steadfastness of the people's revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting world imperialism and Zionism.

Tripoli Cites Khamene'i Support

LD022308 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The Iranian President, 'Ali Khamene'i, today stressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's absolute support for the Jamahiriyah in confronting any foreign threats and provocations. This was stated when President Khamene'i received the Iranian ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who handed him a personal letter from the leader of the Al-Fatih revolution.

Iranian radio and television reported that in his letter the Libyan leader expressed the hope that this war will end [as heard] and the forces of the two Islamic peoples of Iran and Libya will join to confront the Zionist enemy and liberate occupied Palestine.

It was reported that the Iranian president has expressed his complete satisfaction and pleasure at receiving the brother leader's letter and reaffirmed Iran's support for the Jamahiriyah in confronting any foreign threats or encroachments.

Chief Justice Cites U.S. 'Threat' in Friday Sermon

LD031146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GNT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Central News Unit correspondents report that religious-political Friday prayers were held today in most regions of the country with the participation of millions of our Muslim compatriots. The people of Tehran also today held this religious-

political ceremony under the imamate of Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili at Tehran University and in adjacent streets.

In the prayers sermon Supreme Court President Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili praised the members of God's Party for taking part in the Karbala' marchers' convoys, saying: This proud action has brought honor to Islam and the Muslims, and the most important factor in the honor of the Muslims is the same Karbala' marchers. [sentence as heard] He stated: The huge army of Karbala' marchers will not only serve the battlefronts, but their actions are shaking the hearts of our enemies on the battlefields, giving them sleepless nights, and have influenced the political arena. This enthusiasm and devotion have brought pride and honor to Islam.

The president of the Supreme Court then referred to the baseless stratagems and propaganda of the Iraqi war-mongering regime, saying: Because the Iraqi regime achieved nothing in the war of the cities and in the war of the Persian Gulf by attacking ships, and because it could not face our selfless warriors on the battlefront, it has resorted today to a war of words. Every day it declares that it has carried out many attacks and violations of our country's territory. It imagines that by such propaganda it will be able to weaken our combatants' morale. However, thanks to these Karbala' marchers and their great movement, all the stratagems and tricks of this disintegrating regime have been foiled.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili paid tribute to Sulayman Khatir, the Egyptian combat soldier, for his brave action, saying: Just as this courageous action by this selfless soldier of Islam has made Muslims proud, so has the action by several judges of the Egyptian court -- who sentenced this dear soldier of Islam to life imprisonment with hard labor -- angered Muslims of the world.

Referring to U.S. threats against Libya, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said: The United States and Israel should realize that the Islamic Republic of Iran, as it has proved to date, will not entertain the slightest hesitation in the time of danger and will hasten to assist its brothers and sisters.

Khamene'i Receives Lebanese Envoy

LD021927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i received the new Lebanese ambassador to Iran, Ja'far Muwaybi, this morning. The Lebanese envoy presented his credentials during the meeting.

Referring to the Lebanese people's struggles against the Zionists, and expressing his hope that the Lebanese people can force the aggressive Israeli regime to withdraw completely and regret its aggression through greater Lebanese effort and steadfastness, the president said: The people's determination in repulsing the enemy must be so firm that the usurping Zionist regime, which has occupied a great part of the Islamic-Arab land, cannot entertain any ambitions regarding Lebanese soil.

Referring to the fact that Lebanon has long been a base for the propagation of genuine Islamic thinking and that the role of Muslims in Lebanon's past and present history cannot be ignored, the president said: The world is presently witnessing a great movement by the Lebanese Muslims against the occupying Israeli Zionists. Through their strength and courage, the world's Muslims have been able to put an end to the myth of Israel, America, and the invincibility of theirstrong supporters. Therefore, were it not for this remarkable stance in Lebanon, the aggressive forces, which had advanced up to Beirut, would have expanded their domination to all parts of that small country.

The president added: All the officials, dignitaries, and people of Lebanon must pay attention to this important, remarkable, and unforgettable role, and must maintain Lebanon in its Islamic identity and Islamic essence so that it can withstand the aggression of [big] powers.

The president then referred to the numerous and natural common factors existing between Iran and Lebanon and emphasized the sincere relations existing between Iran and Muslim nations, and added: Sincere and friendly relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Muslims of all Islamic countries are due to the fact that those countries' Muslims see the embodiment of all their aspirations, glory, and grandeur in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is natural that, in return, we also are very interested in the fate of Islamic countries. We do not regard the fate of Lebanese Muslims to be different from our own or from the fate of other Islamic countries. In our view, this factor must be the basis of all movements, developments, and political plans in Lebanon.

The president emphasized in conclusion: The Lebanese Muslims' movement and steadfastness in confronting Zionist forces undoubtedly will point to Lebanon's good future. Our Muslim nation, too, is looking forward enthusiastically to this bright future and prays for the Lebanese.

Tehran Notes Conflicts in Jordanian-Syrian Relations

LD311401 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our commentary today deals with the visit to Syria of King Husayn [referred to pejoratively as Shah Husayn]. Yesterday, King Husayn arrived in Syria — his first visit in 7 years. He started his talks with Syrian officials, and the talks are still continuing.

After January 1979, when the last meeting took place between King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, relations between the two countries went through years of tension, to the extent that in November 1980 the two sides' armed forces were put on alert along their borders. Syria then accused Jordan of supporting the perpetrators of several explosions in Damascus. In response, following the assassination of two Jordanian diplomats abroad, Amman held Damascus responsible.

"The sharing of blame" in this connection with regard to important Middle East issues has always been a bone of contention between Syria and Jordan. The most important issue in this

context has been negotiations with Israel over a so-called peace. The joint efforts by King Husayn and 'Arafat, following the Amman agreement last Bahman [21 January-19 February 1985] -- which proposed the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold talks with the United States -- have always been a target of serious criticism by Syria. Moreover, Damascus openly supports the opponents of 'Arafat's policies, that is, the Palestine National Liberation Front, and consequently expelled 'Arafat as persona non grata from that country.

Then we come to the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, another bone of contention between the two countries. While Syria has been on our side in this imposed war, calling for the removal of Saddam Husayn, the Jordanian Government, by supporting Iraq and sending troops to that country -- a case in point being the Yarmuk Brigade, as well as providing Iraq with its own routes from Aqaba -- is at loggerheads with Syria.

As of last year when King Husayn, Husni Mubarak, Saddam and 'Arafat created a new axis in the region for what they called the establishment of peace, the Syrian Government never ceased its propaganda attacks against them. Furthermore, there were the Lebanese issues, which has so far served as an excuse for King Husayn to attack Damascus; in this connection, Jordan condemned Syrian policies in that war-stricken land.

Since last Shahrivar [August-September 1985] however, when a select delegation representing the heads of the Arab league — comprising the Saudi Crown Prince, Amir 'Abdallah; Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister; and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League — visited Amman and Damascus and met with King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, a major change in the cool relations between the two countries took place. Subsequently, within a matter of days a meeting took place in Jeddah betwen the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers.

One month later, the same two officials met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The third meeting was held on 20 Aban [11 November] in Damascus. Eventually, the fourth meeting between the two prime ministers was held in Amman. Following these meetings both sides emphasized that any kind of separate and isolated peace with Israel would be rejected. They called for the convening of an international conference with the participation of the involved states and a permanent member of the Security Council. They further expressed support for any effort aimed at reaching agreement between the various Lebanese factions in order to maintain the integrity of that country and to establish peace. In view of all these events, the Hashemite Jordanian Government has been reiterating the same views in these statements as the Syrian side.

As for the meeting yesterday between King Husayn and Hafiz al-asad, it should be noted that the meeting supposedly took place on Saturday. At Syria's request, however, the visit by the Jordanian king was postponed until yesterday, Monday, for on that particular day the leaders of the three Lebanese paramilitary groups were engaged in signing a tripartite agreement. Now, considering the current meeting between King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, some people believe that closer relations between the two countries is tantamount to a permanent or temporary discarding of pertnership between King Husayn and 'Arafat, bearing in mind that so far King Husayn has gained nothing from such a partnership. On the other hand, some other people believe that King Husayn intends to employ a two-pronged diplomacy towards Syria and Israel; namely, while he is bargaining with Israel over the terms of negotiations, he is also trying to remain immune from subsequent clashes by establishing a rapprochement with Syria.

Khamene'i Receives New Nicaraguan Envoy

LD021233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The first ambassador of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, Gonzalo [Murillo], this morning met President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in order to present his credentials. In the course of this meeting the Nicaraguan ambassador, while expressing delight at the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, referred to these relations as a sign of mutual understanding of the two nations' common interests and said that Nicaragua is proud to have the revolutionary country of Iran on its side in the fight against imperialism.

Afterwards, referring to the nature of the revolution and the people's resistance against U.S. imperialism, President Khamene'i said: Your remarks on resistance against the hegemony of the bully powers are familiar to us. In order to live independently and to stand against global hegemonists it is necessary for all nations and governments to have such firm resolve.

Mr Khamene'i added: Since the victory of your revolution, a feeling has been revived in our revolutionary nation and government that there exists another nation and government with similar views. Therefore, we believe that those nations which desire be free and independent should have very close ties, because the conspiracies of global arrogance should not be underestimated; they are equipped with a complex satanic might and we should stand united against them. Only the power of faith and the determination of the people and authorities of these countries can thoroughly defeat them.

Referring to the point that during the years following the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution, our people through the power of their resolve have repeatedly defeated global arrogance, the president said: We can perhaps say that in every arena of struggle against the United States, it has eventually been forced to retreat in disgrace.

Foreign Minister Receives Outgoing PRC Envoy

LD021223 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The outgoing PRC ambassador met with Foreign Minister Velayati this morning. During the meeting, while praising the PRC ambassador for his services, Foreign Minister Velayati said: There has been a fundamental expansion in relations between the two countries during the past few years. On the basis of its neither East nor West policy, and its aim to expand relations with Third World countries, Iran attaches special importance to these relations.

Stressing Iran's independent policy on the international political scene, the PRC ambassador referred to recent achievements in the expansion of relations and mutual cooperation.

He said: The acceptance of Prime Minister Musavi's invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Iran in the near future is an important factor in this respect.

Envoy Discusses Relations with Qatari Minister

LD311915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday the Iranian ambassador met with the Qatari information minister. During the meeting, in which bilateral relations and the situation in the regica were discussed -- particularly the extensive propaganda directed against Iran in order to create panic among the countries in the region -- the Iranian ambassador said: We are in favor of maintaining security in the region and expanding relations with other countries, particularly Qatar.

While confirming the Iranian ambassador's remarks, the Qatari information minister said: Global propaganda is not only trying to distort facts, but is actually trying to distort the face of Islam and Islamic realities.

He added: They are trying to prevent the unity and cooperation of the Islamic ummah because they are afraid and fearful of such cooperation. In conclusion, the Qatari information minister said: We would like to expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in all areas.

Turkish Premier To Arrive Via USSR Airspace

LD021553 Tehran IRNA in English 1543 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Ankara, Jan. 2, IRNA — Despite Iraqi guarantees, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will fly to Iran via the Soviet airspace Friday as the first negative reaction to Iraqi interception of a Turkish passenger plane earlier this week.

An official of Turkey's Foreign Ministry here Thursday confirmed that the Turkish prime minister would be flying through the Soviet airspace.

Iraqi war planes Monday intercepted a Turkish airliner which was to fly home a Turkish delegation from Tehran. The plane was forced back to Turkish airspace. The official said the Foreign Ministry has not yet submitted a note on the attack to the Iraqi Embassy here.

Meanwhile Istanbul-based daily *TERCUMAN* Thursday said six deputies from the Turkish parliament, two general governors and several high ranking advisers will accompany Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in his visit to Tehran.

Ozal will begin his visit Friday at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart Hoseyn Musavi. It would be his second trip to Iran as the head of the Turkish cabinet.

SAIRI Official Visits Fronts in Khuzestan

GF020642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI], has gone to Khuzestan Province to visit the battlefronts and meet with Iraqi Muslim mujahidin. In an interview with representatives of the mass media in Ahvaz, he revealed that a large number of ordinary Iraqi prisoners who refused to go to the battlefronts were executed upon orders of Saddam in the (Basamiyah) area. He said: Some clergymen and some Sunni clerics, who were supporting the Islamic revolution and the establishment of an Islamic republic in that country, have been martyred by Saddam's mercenaries in the towns of Irbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Kirkuk. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, commenting on the differences that exist in the security apparatus of the antipopular Iraqi regime, said: Some high-ranking security officers also have been put before firing squads.

During the interview he stressed that the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin, alongside the Arab tribesmen of Khuzestan and those Iraqis who have sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran to escape the cruelty of the aggressor Iraqi regime, are determined not to lay down their arms until the downfall of the ruling Ba'thist regime of Iraq and the liberation of the Muslim people who are virtual prisoners in that country.

He listed the priorities of the sixth session of SAIRI: the active presence of SAIRI members on the battlefronts; the continuation of military operations, particularly inside Iraqi territory; setting up military command centers inside Iraq; organizing all Iraqi forces who are outside Iran; and creating political movements in favor of the Islamic revolution in Iraq. He said: SAIRI would like to establish more contacts with all peoples and Islamic governments as well as international organizations. He added that many of the downtrodden people of Iraq are living not only in the Islamic Republic of Iran but in other countries as well. He said another aim of this current SAIRI session is to organize and establish contacts with such groups to seek their cooperation with SAIRI.

He praised the struggles of the Sunni brothers against the Iraqi regime and said: The number of Sunni brothers who are now cooperating with SAIRI has increased five-fold. Presently, in the areas of Iraq where our Sunni brothers and sisters live, we are engaged in an unending struggle with the wicked Iraqi regime. Among many of these brothers are devoted officers who support the Islamic movement in Iraq. In this connection, even some high-ranking Sunni clerics, such as the prominent Shaykh Nazim al-Sa'i, were executed by the criminals of the ruling Iraq regime because they supported the Islamic revolution.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim commented on the latest information received on the political and security situation in Iraq and said this regime has been shaken even further following the dispatch of the Karbala' convoys to the fronts.

The position of the Persian Gulf countries with regard to the imposed war, their relations with Iran, and the support for Iran by Syria and Libya are among the reasons for the fear and

insecurity of the Iraqi regime. He said: Saddam will fall despite all the efforts he is making to safeguard and keep his puppet regime in power.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique Cited

LD021649 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 1, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants inflicted heavy casualties on Iraqi forces and set at least ten of their bunkers ablaze in the past 24 hours in the western front, according to a communique released by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces here Thursday. The command said that in the western fronts several heavy Iraqi guns, two vehicles and a munitions depot were demolished by Iranian Muslim forces.

The communique said that in Kani-Sheykh region, Iran's Muslim combatants heavily shelled Iraqi vehicles inflicting damages on several enemy's vehicles. In the regions of Halaleh and Mehran, Iranian forces checked Iraqi engineering and fortification building efforts, the communique added.

It said that in north-western regions, Iran's Muslim forces stopped an Iraqi vehicle column in Sar Dasht area. In the same region, Iraqi positions were shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants. A major part of Iraqi positions were set ablaze, said that communique.

Meanwhile, Iraqi long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province Wednesday damaged four houses.

Success on Western Front

LD021730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] During the past 24 hours on the western fronts Islam's combatants set ablaze and destroyed at least 10 enemy weapons emplacements and observation posts, 2 106 mm recoilless rifles, 2 152 mm cannon, 1 mortar, 2 vehicles, and 1 ammunition dump, and killed or injured more than 15 Iraqi troops.

Officials Urged To Visit Fronts

LD022003 Tehran IRNA in English 1918 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan, 2, IRNA — The head of the War Information Headquarters Kamal Kharrazi Thursday said that the civil service should be prepared to use the full potential of the popular war effort. He said people's efforts towards the war was greater than what the government ministries have so far tapped. "Government ministries should be mobilized to follow people's war effort and thus play an important role in determining the fall of the Iraqi Ba'th regime" he said.

Kharrazi said Iran's financial policies had not been so far geared to a war time economy. "The effort has been made to keep business as usual but this trend must be corrected" he said. Kharrazi was speaking to the officials responsible for mobilization in government offices at the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Members of the civil service should visit the war front to "learn about its spiritual air and to transfer that high moral to their ministries" he said. Last week 70 officials from the electricity company left the capital to visit combatants in the fronts and to study their needs.

In the Thursday meeting senior officials including the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi and the spokesman for the Majlis (parliament) Defence Committee Hojjat ol-Eslam Akrami addressed the crowd.

Bomb Explodes at Kabul Airport; 40 Casualties

LD301952 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 30, IRNA — At least 10 soldiers of the joint Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and another 30 wounded, when a bomb exploded at Kabul military airport, mujahidin sources told IRNA here Monday. The mujahidin, who claimed responsibility for the blast two weeks ago said that the bomb was meant to destroy all the weaponry and ammunition destined to be transported to Paktia Province.

Soviet-DRA Casualties, Losses for 1985 Reported

LD302309 Tehran IRNA in English 1843 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] London, Dec. 30, IRNA — Nearly 8,000 of the joint Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and 3,000 wounded, including high ranking officers, in encounters with the Afghan mujahideen in 1985, the sixth year of Soviet aggression on this "Islamic country" according to Agency Afghan Press (AAP) Monday.

AAP also said that the Soviet-Karmal forces were believed to have suffered an additional 5,222 casualties besides those listed above in a recently released annual report. The mujahidin have also taken prisoners 859 Karmal troops as well as 189 Soviets, added the report.

The report disclosed that material losses suffered this year by the occupying troops were 42 aircraft, 64 helicopter gunships, 452 tanks, 375 armoured cars and 130 oil tankers, destroyed in successful mujahidin operations. Besides, the mujahidin have captured 55,116 rifles and guns, 83 machine guns and anti-aircraft guns and 749 pieces of various light and heavy weaponry as well as large quantities of ammunition.

Afghan civilian casualties were put at 5,829 this year, remarkably low the report added, compared to last year's figure of 420,000. It attributed the low civilian casualty count to improved training [words indistinct] besides greater unity of the mujahidin. The AAP report said most of those martyred were women, children or the elderly in indiscriminate Soviet bombing attacks, which destroyed 1,127 housing units including mosques. The number of mujahidien martyred this year were said to be 2,152 and 15 were taken captive by the Soviet occupiers, the report concluded.

December Casualties Reported

LD312128 Tehran IRNA in English 1651 GMT 31 Dec 85

["18 Soviet-Karmal Troops Killed by Mojahedin" — IRNA headline]

[Text] London, Dec. 31, IRNA — Afghan mujahidin killed a [words indistinct] of the joint Soviet-Karmal forces, including high-ranking officers, in two separate attacks (?in) the vicinity of Qandahar city, earlier this month according to the agency Afghan press here Tuesday. The report said that a group of mujahidin using missiles ambushed a military convoy at Khakrez on December 12, destroying two vehicles and killing seven Soviet-Karmal troops, added the report.

Meanwhile in a seperate attack on a security post on the outskirts of Qandahar city, on December 9, six government soldiers were killed on the spot when their jeep was burned down as a result of a rocket attack by the mujahidin, concluded the report.

Afghan Rebels Down Helicopter Near Qandahar

GF010742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries shot down a military helicopter of the Soviet-Karmal joint forces near Qandahar. In the crash the passengers of the helicopter, high-ranking officers of the Soviet and Afghan forces, were killed. Similarly the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries attacked a military convoy of the joint Soviet-Afghan forces in Ghazni Province and killed 20 soldiers.

Afghan Rebels Kill Soviet Engineers on Dam Project

LD021646 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan. 2, IRNA — Afghan mujahidin launched a rocket attack on the Kar Kamal Khan dam project site, situated on the Helmand River in Nimruz Province, killing two Soviet engineers and six government officers besides destroying the office of the project directorate, according to Agency Afghan Press Thursday. The Hizb-e Islami mujahidin group claimed responsibility for the attack which took place on December 5, added the report.

Several years ago mujahidin destroyed the dam by rocket attacks and the Soviets were busy preparing plans for its reconstruction.

Soviet-DRA Forces Kill 42 Civilians, Imprison 70

LD011825 Tehran IRNA in English 1709 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 1, IRNA — Forty-two Afghan civilians were martyred and seventy others imprisoned by the joint Soviet-Karmal troops in a new spate of terror unleashed on the south-eastern city of (Kot), in Nangarhar Province, according to mujahidin sources in Peshawar Wednesday. The savage attack on the residential quarters of the city, coincided with the sixth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, December 27. Said the report.

The report added that the mujahidin retaliated this cowardly attack on the civilian population by destroying seven tanks and personnel carriers and their crew in an ambush on the enemy troops in the same area.